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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1916.

## A Line o' Cheer Every Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

### ASSUAGEMENT.

When friends pass on to unknown seas  
Weep not, but sorrow deep assuage  
With smiles o'er tender memories  
That form your priceless heritage.

Recall with joy the friendly grip;  
The love that sparkled in the eye;  
The splendor of the fellowship  
Vouchsafed to you in days gone by.

And in the depths of woe be glad  
That in this busy world of stress  
By some rich grace divine you had  
So rare a gift of Friendliness.

(Copyright, 1916.)

Only about thirty-six more hours of watchful waiting.

For sale, cheap: 1,000,000 election predictions. Apply Wednesday.

The Deutschland may need a press agent on the next trip to get on the first page.

Prosperity should take a jump after election when all the election wagers get back in circulation.

For sale cheap: A lot of second-hand torchlights. Apply at any political headquarters, November 8.

The field of fiction is threatened with an oversupply of authors. Campaign predictors quit work Tuesday night.

It is said that \$25,000,000 has been bet on the election. But not all of the money is the kind that buys coffee and cakes.

The weather man says that the temperature for the last two weeks has been abnormally warm. May be due to the heat of the campaign.

If the Federal Reserve Board can arrange for householders to borrow a hod of coal on convenient terms, it will add materially to its usefulness.

Roosevelt announces that after election he is "out of politics for good." We can expect some lively things in view of his recent activities after "leaving politics."

A \$50,000 suit for alienation in the District and one for \$25,000 in New York, both filed against mothers-in-law, seem to indicate that they are just as popular as ever in the married league.

The official accounts of the political battle issued from the national headquarters seems to be almost as authentic as those issued by the European war offices on the results of sea battles.

Early in the campaign the horoscope dopsters announced that the stars said Wilson would be elected. Now another set of the same species declare that a Hughes victory is written across the heavens. Apparently the oratory has got even the stars guessing.

Now that the campaign to all intents and purposes has ended, it is pertinent to ask whether the cause of organized labor has been advanced or retarded by its pronounced activity for one of the tickets. While professing no desire to meddle in politics, President Samuel Gompers and his colleagues of the American Federation of Labor went from one end of the country to the other taking a prominent place in the army of orators that were working for President Wilson. It is difficult to conceive how their work as individuals can be dissociated from their official connection with the national labor body. In its ranks, the A. F. of L. numbers men and women of all political faiths and they are well within their rights in entering a protest against impairing the efficiency of the body by its injection into the maelstrom of politics.

From 40 to 60 per cent of the skilled mechanics of Europe have been called into the field, not mechanics merely, but men of skill of every sort. The whole physical energy, the whole dexterity the whole thought of the great nations have been concentrated upon the work of destruction, says the President, and he wonders what sort of imagination one must have who fears the overwhelling of American markets by unloading upon them great stores of manufactured products at prices with which American manufacturers could not compete. Instead of turning from such a prospect with fear we should be thinking of the utter exhaustion which must appeal to our sympathy. —San Antonio Express.

Mr. Schwab holds that after the war, instead of sending munitions and supplies for the purpose of carrying on the war and destroying more property and industrial plants, we shall be called upon to send them the things needful to restore those industries and plants, till the soil and support the people for a series of years. This he holds will preserve the present prosperity for six or seven years until Europe has built herself up again into full competing condition. Upon this theory he is about to expend \$50,000,000 for the expansion of the Bethlehem Steel Works, not for the purpose of making war material, but to produce the things that will be needed in restoring normal conditions of peace. —St. Louis Star.

## The End of the Campaign.

The Presidential campaign of 1916 has come to its end. The Republican and Democratic nominees have made their closing speeches. The Republican and Democratic campaign managers have issued their closing predictions of victory. The stage is set for 16,000,000 voters to go to the polls and cast their ballots. What will be their decision?

The answer to this question probably will not be given until late tomorrow night, and even then there may be doubt about the final outcome. The indications are that the nominee who is elected will win by a very small margin. In fact, consideration of all pre-election indications seems to show that the finish will be one of the most exciting in history.

A glance at the States seems convincing that Mr. Hughes has more of the so-called "certain" electoral votes than President Wilson, but when the doubtful States are taken into consideration it seems that the winner may be elected by a margin as small as one electoral vote. But there is so much doubt about the doubtful States that the deeper one studies their problems the more bewildered he becomes in seeking to reach a conclusion.

Turning to the straw votes and the betting odds, it is found that the former indicate the election of Mr. Wilson in the majority of cases and the latter indicate the election of Mr. Hughes in practically all cases.

Probably the most complete straw vote taken is that of the New York Herald. In the first week of this ballot, Mr. Hughes received 51.6 per cent of the votes. Then a slow but steady drift toward President Wilson was noted. In the seventh and last week of the ballot, Mr. Hughes received only 48.2 per cent of the votes. The newspaper sums up its prediction, based on this straw vote, in these words:

"The situation rests on so delicate a balance that a hair's weight may swing it in either direction."

But whatever optimism may be given supporters of the President by the straw votes seems to be eradicated by the betting odds. To estimate the amount of money that will change hands as a result of the election is next to impossible, but an idea of the vast amount wagered may be obtained from knowledge of the fact that it is conservatively estimated that more than \$6,000,000 in bets have been placed in New York City alone.

The story that the betting tells is that since 1888 the odds always have predicted the winner and that in the last week of this campaign the odds have ranged from 10 to 8 to 10 to 7 on Mr. Hughes. It is true that on October 23 a number of big bets at even money were placed in New York City, but on that day the majority of bets were made at 10 to 9 and 10 to 8 on Mr. Hughes. However, the fact that the favorites have won since 1888 is a long way from a guarantee that the rule will hold in this election.

Ever since the nominations were made The Washington Herald has pointed out the probability of a close finish, calling attention to the fact that any unexpected event of national or international importance in the last weeks of the campaign could throw the result into a landslide for either one of the nominees. There has been no such event.

The threatened railroad strike was not unexpected, although President Wilson's handling of it was. His action in this matter undoubtedly will be a factor of primary importance in the balloting. The sinking of the Rowanmore and Marina was, of course, unexpected, but the nation, as a whole, does not seem inclined as yet to attach much importance to the threatened renewal of the submarine controversy. Along the border there has been quiet, comparatively.

With the exception of the campaign arguments, the problem that confronts the voter now practically is the same as that presented at the beginning of the campaign, and the campaign talk has brought out little that was not already known. The issues that were defined by Mr. Hughes in the beginning of the campaign have been carried down to today in their original form, the only added issue being that embodied in the President's treatment of the railroad question.

Mr. Hughes sounded Americanism as his keynote in the beginning and Americanism was the keynote of his conclusion. The President's concluding speeches differed in no essentials from those delivered in the beginning of the fight. The Republican attacks were concentrated on the issues of Mexico, the tariff, and inefficient government in the beginning and in the end. The Democratic defense was based on prosperity, "he has kept us out of war" and wise legislation in the beginning and in the end. The campaign has been notably lacking in surprises.

Probably this is the chief reason why it is so difficult to predict the outcome with confidence. But to this reason must be added those contained in the hyphen vote, the women's vote, the labor vote and the numerous other elements which serve to confuse.

Despite the confusion, however, there are certain fundamental facts which cannot be overlooked and which may serve as an accurate index to the final result. Four years ago the Democratic party gained control of the government through a division in the ranks of the Republicans. Only partisans will dispute this fact. The Democratic victory was won through the defection of Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressives.

The Colonel and his followers were the biggest asset that the Democrats had. Tomorrow the Democrats will be without that asset. Of course, there will be some Progressives who will vote for Mr. Wilson, but their number will be so small that it truthfully can be said the Democrats will face a reunited Republican party. And there are more Republicans than Democrats in this country.

Truly it may be said that the finish will be close, but the odds seem to be about right when they favor Mr. Hughes.

Representative Stafford's quiet canvass for reelection indicates his confidence in the people. His nomination without opposition reflected the people's confidence in him. Two years ago the vote in the Fifth district was as follows: Nethercutt, Prohibition, 199; McGreal, Democrat, 5,988; Berger, Socialist, 11,674; Stafford, Republican, 15,620. In other words, Stafford, opposed by Berger and two others in 1914, was elected in an easy way. Representative Cary, in the Fourth district, had a tighter squeeze than Stafford, two years ago, but he also won. His competitors were Blott, Prohibitionist, who received 223 votes; Cannon, Democrat, 7,400; and Gaylord, Socialist, 9,546. There is absolutely no reason why Socialists in the coming election should do better than they did in the off year. —Milwaukee Wisconsin.

## "You Can't Do It."

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

During the darkest days of the civil war Lincoln was waited upon by a delegation of Western men who protested violently against the policy of the administration and urged immediate and radical changes.

After listening patiently for some time, Lincoln said: "Gentlemen, suppose all the property you are worth was in gold, and you had put it into the hands of Blondin to carry across Niagara on a rope; would you shake the cable or keep shouting out to him, 'Blondin, stand up straighter; Blondin, stoop a little more; go faster; lean a little to the north; lean a little more to the south? No, you would hold your breath, as well as your tongue, and keep your hands off until he was safely over."

Lincoln's courage and firmness in adhering to any particular course after his mature judgment had convinced him it was the right course, was one of the things that helped make him a great man. No man was ever more scurrilously abused, more bitterly criticised than he during his entire administration, but he never wavered for an instant in his policy—a policy which freed an enslaved race and opened up a new and greater future for our country.

Many people do not have enough confidence in their own judgment to back it vigorously, courageously. They allow every adverse criticism, every wind of dissent to unsettle their decision and turn them from their course.

Multitudes of men and women in this country today who are either utter failures or only half-way successes, plodding along in mediocrity, might have done splendid work if they had only learned to trust their own judgment.

No matter what you do, some one will differ with you, criticize, find fault, or tell you that you should have done just the opposite.

I never knew a person to get very far in any direction who never dared to act upon his own judgment, who was always consulting others, relying on other people's opinion or advice as to what he should or should not do, what he could or could not accomplish.

"You can't do it," has made more men with good ability fail, or kept them in mediocrity, than almost any other thing.

"You can't do it," will meet you everywhere in life. At every new turn you propose to take you will find some one to warn you away, telling you not to take that road, that it is "impossible" to go over it, or else that it will lead to failure.

Depart from precedent in any line; try to do things in a new way, to adopt new methods, new machinery, new devices, and the slaves of precedent, worshippers of the old and the tried, who are always in the majority, will tell you not to do it, that it is a foolish expense, a doubtful experiment.

Whenever an employee decides to start out for himself "You can't do it" will be dinning in his ears by those who really believe they are his friends.

"You can't do it," said young Wanamaker's friends when he proposed to start into business for himself, giving half of his entire capital as salary to one first-class clerk. "You can't do it. It is not business. You will fail."

"You can't do it," confronts the ambitious struggler whenever he attempts to get ahead, to better his condition. "You can't do it," has kept tens of thousands of poor boys and girls from getting a college education; has kept innumerable men and women from developing their inherent strength and measuring up to the limit of their natural ability.

"You can't do it," has immeasurably retarded the progress of the human race. All the progress that has been made was made in spite of the "You can't" philosophy. The "impossible" has been accomplished by those who scouted it, trusted their own judgment, and fared boldly forth on their own strength.

It is all a question of self-reliance and courage. These are the miracle workers.

"You can't do it" doesn't phase those who believe in themselves, who are made of winning material.

Mr. Hughes said that to his mind it would be a very thoughtless policy to surrender any of these important rights because of any sentimental consideration, when the nation has vast necessities of neutral commerce to conserve, and in view of the importance of adhering to the rights of neutrals in anticipation of the future importance of these rights to the United States. There is not the slightest bit of sentiment in the matter, it is one of international law and of neutral policy. This has been said time and time again, and the Republican party stands exactly where its candidate stands, and only a very few wrong-headed individuals stand otherwise.—Baltimore American.

The Adamson bill has not helped the public in any way. On the contrary (by increasing the pay rolls) it has probably put it still further out of the power of the roads to improve their operating facilities. The railroads are choked with business. They need not merely millions, but tens of millions, hundreds of millions, to put themselves in shape to do their business so as to give the public even decent service; but for three years they have been hounded by one branch of the government after another. National and State and local governments alike have taken part in the game.—Boston Advertiser.

The love of the German-language press for Mr. Hughes is one of the grand passions which nothing that Mr. Hughes does or will do can destroy. Is the "Herald" disconcerted by the candidate's firm declaration against an embargo? Not at all. In the first place, it is for Congress to say whether there shall be an embargo, and the Herald is convinced that Mr. Hughes will not meddle with Congress. In the second place, the Herald feels that six months from now embargo or no embargo won't make much difference; the war will be pretty nearly over by that time. The Staats-Zeitung, on the other hand, is inclined to believe that there will be an embargo.—New York Post.

And the "postscript" incident is not closed yet. We suspect that the country will yet hear something more along the same line and in regard to the special Presidential messenger whom the White House sent to the Kaiser along with its ultimatum. This is not the first campaign in which "postscripts" have figured. Our political history relates how those "burn this letter" postscript became the ultimate in annoyance and challenge. A McCutcheon says: "What's the matter with Wilson? 'He's all right!'"—Grand Rapids Herald.

An eminent authority on the subject said recently that although gold in gold-standard countries is a legal settlement of debts to any amount, nevertheless only a limited amount is of actual utility to a country—so much as is needed in the arts and for currency and reserve purposes. Anything over and above these requirements is, from a practical point of view, pure waste. A surfeit of gold means the production of real wealth in the form of merchandise. It is more important to increase production than to pile up barren tokens of value.—New York Commercial.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Best Service Column in City.

In pursuance of the plan to encourage the study of aeronautics by civilians to fit them for the Reserve Corps, the Army Adjutant General's office has published instructions for the organization of training schools. It also describes the tests civilians must pass to become eligible for aviation service.

The machines used at civilian schools must comply with specifications prescribed for regular army schools. They are divided into preliminary and advanced types.

The course consists of two stages. The first stage includes instruction and qualification to include the preliminary flying test. This test will be held under supervision of an officer or agent of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.

The second stage, which is optional with the school authorities, will consist of advanced training necessary to qualify an aviation student as a reserve military aviator. An advanced type of machine will be used at least during the last stages of this instruction. The reserve military test also will be held under supervision of an officer of the Signal Corps.

The preliminary flying test consists of: First—Three sets of figure eights around pylons 1,600 feet apart. In making turns around pylons all parts of machine will be kept within a circle whose radius is 800 feet.

Second—Stop motor at a minimum height of 300 feet and land, causing machine to come to rest within 150 feet of a previously designated point.

Third—An altitude test consisting of rising to a minimum height of 1,000 feet.

Fourth—Glides with motor throttled, changing direction ninety degrees to right and left.

The War Department has taken under advisement offers of rubber companies to construct four balloons—the first equipped with the balloon division of the Army Aviation Corps.

Two of the balloons will be of the ordinary free flight type, and the other two kite or captive balloons for observation purposes.

The department also is considering specifications for several smaller types of rigid and nonrigid dirigibles, but no steps have been taken toward the construction of huge craft similar to the German Zeppelins.

President Wilson soon is expected to sign the commissions of officers of the Army Dental Corps, sixteen in number, who qualified in recent examinations.

Under ruling of the War Department the strength of the Dental Corps will be on the basis of one for every thousand enlisted men in the line of the army.

Which would give 168 on June 8 and 121 on July 1 when the first increment of army increase, 12 in number, occurred. The subsequent four increments on July 1 of 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920 are, respectively, 12, 12, 12 and 12.

The George Leary Construction Company, of New York, has been awarded the contract for the construction of a 1,000-foot drydock at the Norfolk Navy yard. The bid was \$2,442,584. The limit of cost fixed by Congress was \$3,300,000.

By the construction of an inner gate it will be possible to divide the dock into two smaller basins when the full length is not needed.

The superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point should be given the title of brigadier general, regardless of his grade at the time of appointment, according to recommendation in the annual report of C. C. P. Townley, Coast Artillery Corps, head of the institution. He points out that the dignity of the position makes this proposed rank desirable.

## Today's Events

Meeting, Biblical and Literary Society of Adath Israel Congregation, in vestry room, 8 p. m.

Lecture on Italian and Spanish Songs, under auspices of the Italian Society, Fine Arts, auditorium National Museum, 8 p. m.

Hearing by Public Utilities Commission on testimony relative to the proposed improvement of Capital Traction Company, board room, 10 a. m.

Concert, Marine Band, Marine Barracks, 2:30 p. m.

Meeting, committee on sewers, Washington Board of Trade.

Opening of German class, under auspices of Parents' League, at Wilson Normal Community School, 7:30 p. m.

Meeting, Commerce Department branch, Federal Employers Union, Union Engine House, 7:45 p. m.

Opening, Oak Crest Art School for children, 400 Thirteenth street northwest.

Chapel service, George Washington University, 12:15, under auspices of Woman's Club of University.

Trials of the Washington Beagle Club, Bradley Hotel, 8 p. m.

Rally, colored Republicans, A. M. E. Zion Church, 8 p. m.

Meeting, Engineering Society of George Washington University, Arts and Sciences Building, 8 p. m.

Meeting, Conduit Road Citizens' Association, St. David's Parish Hall, Conduit road and Little Falls road, 8 p. m.

Meeting, Home Club Players, Home Club, 8 p. m.

Address, by the Rev. Dr. Harris E. Kirk, of Baltimore, at Presbyterian Ministers' Association meeting, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, 10:30 p. m.

Masonic—Benjamin B. French, No. 15; Anacostia, No. 21; Pentapolis, No. 23. Reception of Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star to worthy Grand Patron George W. Hyland, Willard, 9 p. m.

Ruth, No. 1, of Eastern Star, brief service.

Odd Fellows—Langdon, No. 35; Union, No. 11; Beacon, No. 15; Naomi, No. 1, and Ruth, No. 2, of the Rebekahs.

AMUSEMENTS.

National—Sarah Bernhardt, 8:25 p. m.

Belasco—"The Merry Wives of Windsor," 8:25 p. m.

Keth's—Vandewater, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Foll's—"Broadway After Dark," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Garby-Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Comos—Vandewater, 1:15 to 11 p. m.

Loew's—Columbia-Photoplay, 11 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Moore's Garden-Photoplay, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Moore's Strand-Photoplay, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

## HUGHES 312 AND WILSON 219.

Eljah E. Knott Says Wall Street Betting Supports His Figures.

Editor of The Washington Herald: May I ask you to publish the subsequent figures on the election, as I have been accustomed to do since 1888.

Alabama.....	Wilson.....	Hughes.....
Arizona.....	21	19
Arkansas.....	19	17
California.....	21	19
Colorado.....	19	17
Connecticut.....	19	17
Delaware.....	19	17
District of Columbia.....	19	17
Florida.....	19	17
Georgia.....	19	17
Idaho.....	19	17
Illinois.....	19	17
Indiana.....	19	17
Iowa.....	19	17
Kansas.....	19	17
Kentucky.....	19	17
Louisiana.....	19	17
Maine.....	19	17
Massachusetts.....	19	17
Michigan.....	19	17
Minnesota.....	19	17
Mississippi.....	19	17
Missouri.....	19	17
Montana.....	19	17
Nebraska.....	19	17
Nevada.....	19	17
New Hampshire.....	19	17
New Jersey.....	19	17
New Mexico.....	19	17
New York.....	19	17
North Carolina.....	19	17
North Dakota.....	19	17
Ohio.....	19	17
Oklahoma.....	19	17
Oregon.....	19	17
Pennsylvania.....	19	17
Rhode Island.....	19	17
South Carolina.....	19	17
South Dakota.....	19	17
Tennessee.....	19	17
Texas.....	19	17
Vermont.....	19	17
Virginia.....	19	17
Washington.....	19	17
West Virginia.....	19	17
Wisconsin.....	19	17
Wyoming.....	19	17
Total.....	312	219

The statistic denotes doubtful.

Never in thirty-six years has Wall Street betting been wrong. The candidate was always elected that had the odds in his favor. In 1888 the odds started in favor of Mr. Harrison, but ended in even money on Cleveland and the latter won by 1,300 votes in New York State.

The basis of the Wall Street betting is that as New York State goes so goes the nation. Many of the bettors are men on the inside of both parties. It is said that Tammany Hall has won large money by betting Republican candidates under assumed names.

Ohio, I believe, is safe for Hughes. I know one family in Ohio that were the leaders in securing twelve of the delegates for Wilson in 1912, who voted from start to finish for him, that are going to vote for Hughes on Tuesday, but for the State Democratic ticket otherwise. This family has twenty-one votes and with their following embrace a powerful influence. They have not been talking of their intentions, and this is a fair sample of the silent vote. The State estimate that they obtained by private canvass of every county in Ohio and they gave Hughes the State by over 8,500.

ELIJAH E. KNOTT.

Chevy Chase, D. C.

## TELLS OF SOLID NORTH.

Correspondent Quotes The Herald Editorial in September.

Editor The Washington Herald:

On the morning of the State election, the Monday in last September, The Washington Herald said editorially, before a ballot had been cast, that the result would show a clean sweep for the Republican candidate, and that prediction was about as correct as soon as the ballots were counted. Many claims were made then, as now, that the Democrats would win in the election. It was unreasonable to suppose that the Democratic prediction could be fulfilled, and it seemed to the undersigned that the present predictions of the Democratic leaders and managers are equally improbable.

The Washington Herald's editorial went on to say that all the Northern States were to vote on the same day that Maine voted, they would all vote the same way, and for the same reasons. The time has now come when we are about to ascertain the accuracy of that statement. The writer feels and strongly believes that the genius of our people as a whole is such that they could not fall at this time to uphold the policies and endorse the processes by which our country has been led to such a high degree of success for the last fifty years.

The decisive things which will determine the result of the contest now pending cannot be fully expressed in platform declarations or even in speeches,